



JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I,}

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### TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *sic* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of ten subscribers may have the paper one year for Twenty Dollars in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least one month before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the many, imperceptibly, to enrich the few;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also to oppress the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be thoroughly reformed, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this reform, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *excessive privileges, or partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, postage paid, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

The Terms of the paper will be found above. JOS. W. HAMPTON. Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

### Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visitors at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON. Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

### Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.]

### Administrators Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of A. GRUBBS COLDS, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed. JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr. March, 26, 1841.

### PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of \$40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may receive from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of \$3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstances, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be published weekly, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of each than there will be weeks in the session. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a valuable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period. Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

	TERMS.	
For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	5	\$1
" 6 copies do	30	1 50
" 12 do do	60	3 00
" 25 do do	125	6 25
And so on in proportion for a greater number.		
For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix 50 cents.		\$2 50
" 6 copies of either		12 50
" 12 do do		25 00
" 25 do do		50 00
And so on in proportion for a greater number.		

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES. WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED, of Isaac Garner of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. Isaac Pitts of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. Pitts on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young Mr. Pitts carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of Garner driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said Garner is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning Garner, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be Garner's wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER. Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.



### POETRY.

#### DEMOCRACY'S FLAG.

Fling our flag from the gallant mast—  
Let the shout of the crew be heard,  
While the barque that rides is flying fast,  
O'er the sea like a mountain bird;  
Let it rest on the breast of the glorious sun,  
When the sky grows calm at noon—  
And let it float when the day is done,  
In the sheen of the silvery moon.

For it breathes a calm in that tender light,  
Through the skyward sailor's eye,  
While he looks on Peace as she nestles bright  
Mid the stars and stripes on high:—  
It speaks to the heart of its mountain home,  
Where in quiet it long shall wave,  
And knows that his sons are free if they roam,  
If dead, in a freeman's grave.

Let it stay through the night on that lofty spire,  
And talk with the midnight star—  
For the heavens will glow with a warmer fire  
To gaze on its face afar;  
They will hail its light as kindred all,  
Long sent from the parent sky,  
To laugh in scorn o'er the tyrant's fall,  
And beam when the tyrants die.

Let it float to the last great day of time,  
And proud o'er a falling world,  
Far up in its congenial clime,  
Triumphant hang unfurled;  
And when this fair earth shall no more be given  
For the home of its stars so bright,  
May they turn in love to their native heaven,  
And dwell in eternal light.



### AGRICULTURE.

From the Cultivator for May.

#### MAXIMS AND PRECEPTS FOR YOUNG FARMERS.—BY JAMES M. GARNETT.

I.—Regard all persons whose time and labor are wholly at your command, as beings for whose health, comfort, and good conduct in this life, you will be held most fearfully responsible in the life to come.

II.—Never forget that both moral and bodily health depend on the same thing; that is temperance in food, drink, and all sensual indulgences; and temperance in the use of means to get rich.

III.—To wish well, is not enough; you must also do well, or your benevolence, like faith without good works, will be dead and utterly useless.

IV.—Ever bear in mind, that useful knowledge, and the proper application of it, are to the health of the soul, what wholesome food and appropriate exercise are to the health of the body.

V.—Value as you ought, the experience of others, and your own will cost you far less than without such aid; since to use theirs costs only an effort of memory, whereas the price paid for your own will often be the loss of health, fortune, and character.

VI.—The more you strive to enrich your minds with every good thing which men and books can teach, the greater will be your power to gain wealth, honor, fame, and every rational enjoyment.

VII.—Trust not others to do for you, what you can readily and as well do for yourselves.

VIII.—The farmer who is ashamed of manual labor, will very soon find cause to be much more ashamed of himself.

IX.—If you ever make a business of your pleasures, they will most assuredly soon make an end of your business.

X.—Leave show to spendthrifts and fools, while you and your families consult only tasteful simplicity, comfort and usefulness, in all your arrangements and expenses.

XI.—Love not money for its own sake; still less for the power it gives you to gratify selfish and sinful passions. But fail not to regard it as the most efficient means to accomplish all benevolent purposes. You will thus make it a blessing, instead of a curse, both to yourselves and others.

XII.—True economy, consists not so much in saving money, as in spending it when made, solely and judiciously for purposes really useful. This annually increases your profits, instead of diminishing or keeping them stationary.

XIII.—Avoid debt as you would a pestilence, for it humbles, debases, and degrades a man in his own eyes; subjects him to insults and persecutions from others; but still worse, it is a perpetual temptation, however anxiously resisted, to fraud, falsehood and theft—nay, not unfrequently to despair and self-murder.

XIV.—To take advantage in a bargain, is virtually to take money out of another's pocket, who is not aware of it. Worldlings call it "fair play," but honest men call it "cheating and scoundreling."

XV.—The only means of increasing wealth, are constant industry—true economy of time as well as money—well directed labor, and the regular application of a portion of our fair profits to increase our capital.

XVI.—Never expect your lands to give you much, if you give them little; nor to make you rich, if you

make them poor. Therefore always manure them to the full extent of your means, and they will ever make you ample returns in rapidly increasing productions.

XVII.—Economy, not less than humanity, requires you to keep all your farming stock in thriving condition; for a working animal in good order, will do much more work, and eat less than a poor one; while the rest of your stock, well kept, will yield more of every thing, than double their number, if half starved, as such animals often are.

XVIII.—To "save at spigot, and let out at the bung," will soon empty the biggest hoghead; so will economy in small matters, and waste in large ones, speedily squander the largest estate.

XIX.—In all your farming operations, never forget that time, like money, if once lost or mis-spent, is ever past recovery.

XX.—Constantly arrange beforehand, the daily work of your farms. Then none of your laborers need ever be idle in waiting to be told what he has to do.

XXI.—Provide a place for every thing, and misplace nothing. No time will ever then be lost in searching for what you want.

XXII.—Keep double sets of such plantation implements as are most used, and most exposed to wear and tear. The whole cost of extra sets, will be amply repaid by saving the whole time lost in waiting for repairs, when only single sets are kept.

XXIII.—Never resort to what are called "make shifts," when it is possible to avoid it; for they encourage carelessness and sloth, of which they are almost always sure signs.

XXIV.—The very reverse of the lawyer's maxim—"de minimis non curat Lex;"—the law regards not the smallest matters—must be the farmer's guide, or his larger concerns can never prosper as they might.

XXV.—To keep good gates and fences, saves much time and labor in preventing trespasses; much loss of crops from depredations; and best of all it saves much wrangling and ill will among your neighbors, about mischievous stock.

XXVI.—If you would excel in your profession, the diligent culture of your minds is as indispensable as that of your fields.

XXVII.—Never commit the self-hurtful folly of looking upon any of the lonest trades, professions and callings, as inimical to your own; for there is a natural bond of interest and amity between the whole, which cannot possibly be preserved, without the cooperation of all.

XXVIII.—Promote the most perfect harmony, good will, and social intercourse among all with whom you deal; it tends to elevate your own class to its proper rank; and above all it advances the welfare of your country, by promoting the most important of all her great interests.

XXIX.—Never flatter yourselves, as some silly people do, that you know all which can be known, even of the most simple branch of your profession, or you will soon know much less than thousands of your more modest, less assuming brethren. But always act under the firm belief, that there is no ascertainable limit to our acquisitions in any art or science whatever; nor any difficulties which constant, diligent study can not overcome. Your progress, then, towards the highest attainable point in whichever you prefer, will be as sure as fate itself.

The accidents and vicissitudes of life may possibly interrupt your course; but only persevere, and you will finally conquer, with absolute certainty, all obstacles that are not insuperable.

#### TAKE OFF YOUR POTATO BLOSSOMS.

A LITTLE LABOR WELL PAID FOR.

It has long been known that crops of any kind which perfect and ripen their seeds before they are removed, take up and appropriate a vast deal more nutriment (which they derive from the soil,) than those crops which are removed before the seeds are perfected. This conclusion looks reasonable at first sight; for the seeds, which are the most nutritious part of the plant, cannot be formed without much food being forwarded from the earth for that purpose. Hence the exhaustion of the soil by the ripening of the crop. When a crop of grass is cut before the seeds are fully developed, the ground will be found to have parted with a much less portion of its fertility; and this is the reason of a grain crop exhausting the soil so much more than a grass crop. The following curious and important extract from a foreign journal, is a practical illustration of the above principle. "M. Zeller, director of the Agricultural Society of Darmstadt, in 1839, planted two plots of ground, of the same size, with potatoes. When the plants had flowered, the blossoms were removed from those in one field, while those in the other were left untouched to perfect their seed. The former produced 476 pounds—the latter 437 pounds."—Farmers' Cabinet.

#### THE FORCE OF CUSTOM—FRUGALITY.

We find in "The Dial" for April, an able discourse entitled "Man the Reformer," by R. W. Emerson; in which are some bold, striking, and original thoughts, well dressed up, and what is unusual for Mr. E., clearly expressed. Custom, says he, runs as in debt. "We spend our incomes for a hundred trifles, I know not what; and not for the things of a man. Our expense is almost all for conformity. It is for cake we run in debt; 'tis not the intellect, not the heart, not beauty, not worship that costs so much. Why need any man be rich?—Why must he have horses and fine garments, and handsome apartments, and access to public houses, and places of amusement? Only for want of thought. Once waken in him a divine thought, and he flees into a solitary garden or garret to enjoy it, and is richer with that dream, than the fee of a county would make him. But we are first thought-

less, and then find we are moneyless. We are first sensual, and then must be rich. We dare not trust our wit for making our house pleasant for our friend, and so we buy ice-creams. He is accustomed to carpets, and we have not sufficient character to put floor cloths out of his mind whilst he stays in the house, and so we pile the floor with carpets.—\*\*\*Let us learn the meaning of economy. Economy is a high, humane office, a sacrament, when its aim is grand; when it is the prudence of simple tastes, when it is practised from freedom or love, or devotion. Much of the economy which we see in houses is of a base origin, and is best kept out of sight. Parched corn eaten to-day that I may have roast fowl to my dinner on Sunday, is a baseness; but parched corn and a house with one apartment, that I may be free of all perturbations of mind, that I may be serene and docile to what the God shall speak, and be girt and ready for the lowest mission of knowledge or good will, is frugality for gods and heroes.—Norfolk (Mass.) Democrat.

#### TRUTHS ABOUT FARMING.

If one half the zeal, energy and expense which have been exhibited for electioneering purposes were bestowed upon agriculture—if the people were half as anxious to improve and beautify their fields, and half as angry with their thistles, thorns and bad fences, as they are with their political opponents, we should have more productive fields, less complaint of poverty, more ability for charity, and abundantly more good feeling. From Maine to Georgia, the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers as stationary in theory as they are in practice;—nine in ten believe at this moment that book farming is the mere useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing of practical agriculture. The real benefactor of mankind is he who causes two blades of wheat to grow where one grew before; his fields are his morn and evening theme, and to fertilize and improve his farm is his prime temporal object. All natural grandeur, power and wealth, may be traced to agriculture as its ultimate source—commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring.

We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals and ultimately even to religion. We regard the farmer, stripped to his employment and cultivating his lands, as belonging to the first order of noblemen; we wish him bountiful harvests, and invoke upon him the blessings of God in all his undertakings; may peace be within his walls.

A friend has handed us the following paper, which is contrary to most things of that kind, affords immediate relief.—Cin. Chronicle.

Asthma—Immediate relief may be had to the victims of this distressing disorder by burning in the room a sheet of white paper, well saturated with a solution of saltpetre. The relief is but temporary, but the frequent use of saltpetre does not lessen its efficacy. The writer of this has witnessed the relief afforded in so many instances, that he hopes the above recipe may be generally circulated for the benefit of sufferers.

From the Dial for April.

#### LABOR.

The World dishonors its Workmen, stones its Prophets, crucifies its Saviours, but bows down its neck before wealth, however won, and shouts till the welkin rings again, Long live Violence and Fraud!

The world has always been partial to its oppressors. Many men fancy themselves an ornament to the world, whose presence in it is a disgrace and a burthen to the ground they stand on. The man who does nothing for the race, but sits at his ease, and fares daintily, because wealth has fallen into his hands is a burthen to the world. He may be a polished gentleman, a scholar, the master of elegant accomplishments, but so long as he takes no pains to work for a man, with his head or hands, what claim has he to respect or subsistence? The rough-handed woman, who with a salt fish and a basket of vegetables provides substantial food for a dozen working-men, and washes their apparel, and makes them comfortable and happy, is a blessing to the land, though she has no education, while this fop with his culture and wealth is a curse. She does her duty so far as she sees it, and so deserves the thanks of man. But every oyster or berry that fop has eaten, has performed its duty better than he.—'It was made to support human nature, and it has done so,' while he is but a consumer of food and clothing. That public opinion tolerates such men is no small marvel.

The productive classes of the world are those who bless it by their work or their thought. He who invents a machine does no less service than he who toils all day with his hands. Thus the inventors of the plough, the loom and the ship, were deservedly placed among those society was to honor. But they, also, who teach men moral and religious truth, who give them dominion over the world; instruct them to think; to live together in peace, to love one another, and pass good lives enlightened by Wisdom, charmed by Goodness, and enchanted by Religion; they who build up a loftier population, making man more manly, are the greatest benefactors of the world. They speak to the deepest wants of the soul, and give men the water of life and the true bread from Heaven. They are loaded with contumelies in their life, and come to a violent end. But their influence passes like a morning from land to land, and village and city grow glad in their light. That is a poor economy, common as it is, which overlooks these men. It is a vulgar mind, that would rather Paul had continued a tent maker, and Jesus a carpenter.

Now, the remedy for the hard service that is laid